

Western Carolinian.

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By PHILIP WHITE.

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TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the subject had been referred, made the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the documents communicated by the Secretary of War, in obedience to the call of this House, of the 16th of January, relative to the proceedings of a Court Martial, which commenced its sitting at or near Mobile, on the 5th December, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee Militiamen, together with the correspondence between the Governor of that State and the Secretary of War, respecting the length of service of militia drafts, of that State, during the late war, report:

[CONCLUDED.]

On the 18th of April, 1814, 4th Vol. Laws of the United States, page 703, sec. 8, Congress enacted "that the militia, when called into the service of the United States, by virtue of the before recited act, may, if, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months, after the arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year. This law was to continue in force during the war.

After the passage of this act, it does not appear that the President revoked the power which he had given to Gov. Blount, by virtue of the letters of the Secretary of War, of the 11th and 31st January, 1814; but he seems to have been willing from his silence, coupled with the notorious fact of Gov. Blount's continuing to order out militia drafts, under the discretionary authority of those letters, to consider that such drafts as Gov. Blount should order out, were, in his opinion, required "by the public interest."

And your Committee think that this proposition may be put more affirmatively, to wit: that it was the "opinion of the President, that the public interest did require" that Governor Blount should, under the advice, or by the requisitions of Gen. Pinckney, have the power to order out militia drafts, either for three or six months, as the exigencies of the service should render necessary, "with out referring on this head," to the President for special directions.

This deduction they consider irresistible and conclusive, and that there was nothing in the act of April 18th, 1814, which prevented the President from expressing his opinion through general instructions, to the Executive of a State, whose orders for militia drafts, under such discretions, should, *de facto* and *de jure*, be the opinion of the President, "that such drafts were required by the public interest."

This inference, your Committee more-over believe, if they thought it necessary to go into such an investigation, might be sustained by the contemporary constructions which were given to this clause in the act of April, 1814, in the actual discretion which was vested in the Executives of several of the States.

2dly. Your Committee are now brought to inquire, whether Colonel Pipkin's regiment was ordered out for six months, and in conformity with the above cited authority? It appears, by the muster rolls, that this regiment was regularly inspected, and mustered into service for six months, to wit: on the twentieth of June, 1814; and that, consequently, their term of service expired on the morning of the twentieth of December, 1814. In the absence of all other proof, these records are to be considered as highest evidence, not only of the fact, but of the legal presumption, that the muster and inspection were made with the requisite authority.

But it is a circumstance of public and indisputable notoriety, and one which belongs to the history of the country, that Col. Pipkin's detachment was mustered into service *expressly* for six months, by virtue of an order of Governor Blount's, dated the 20th of May, 1814; a certified copy of which, your Committee have taken steps to procure, that it may be placed on the files of this House, with the documents from the War Department.

This order recited that the draft was made in compliance "with the requisition of Major General Pinckney, and in furtherance of the views of Government, by a latitude given to him (Gov. Blount) by the War Department, in regard to calls for men to act against the Creeks." This draft was ordered to rendezvous on the 20th of June, 1814, at Fayetteville, Tennessee; and formed the identical detachment of one thousand men, who were af-

terwards placed under the command of Col. Pipkin, and stationed in the summer and autumn of that year, at the posts in the Creek country. And, by reference to Gov. Blount's letter of the 19th October, 1814, (No. 11,) it will be seen that he especially reported this regiment of one thousand men, to the Secretary of War, as in service for six months; from which fact, the inference is inseparable, that the President considered it as legally in service, or it was the bolder duty of the Secretary to have ordered their immediate discharge; which, if no where appears that he ever did. If, therefore, any confirmation was wanted for the original authority by which the draft was made for six months, your Committee consider that Gov. Blount's report, of the 19th October, and the implied sanction of the President, incontestably furnish it.

3dly. Whether the soldiers of Col. Pipkin's regiment, who were arraigned for certain crimes and offences before a Court Martial, which convened at Mobile on the 5th of December, 1814, were legally tried; and whether the Commanding General, approving the proceedings of this Court properly exercised the power and discretion vested in him by law?

By reference to the proceedings of the Court Martial in question, it will be seen, that two commissioned officers, and about 200 of the non-commissioned officers, and privates of Colonel Pipkin's regiment, were tried for the most serious offences which can be committed in the military service of the country.

That the offences, first, consisted in "exciting and causing mutiny;" secondly, for the commission of an actual mutiny, accompanied by circumstances of aggravated robbery and spoliation of the public stores; and thirdly, in the crime of desertion.

The two first of these offences, to wit: "exciting and causing a mutiny," and actually committing mutiny, "by forcing the guard, and seizing the Commissaries' storehouse and stores at Fort Jackson, were committed, the first, before the 19th of September, 1814; and, second, on the 19th of September, 1814; and before even three months' service of this detachment had expired. That some of the mutineers were deluded into a belief that they were about to be wrongfully detained in service, beyond the term for which they were legally drafted, your Committee think not improbable; and those who were thus likely to be deluded, the Court recommended to the clemency of the commanding General, who, it appears, pardoned them; and that all the rest of the mutineers and deserters were condemned to trivial punishments neither affecting life nor limb, excepting six of the ringleaders, to wit: David Morrow, a sergeant in Capt. Strother's Company, Jacob Webb, John Harris, Henry Lewis, David Hunt, and Edward Linsey, privates in Colonel Pipkin's regiment, who were found guilty either of causing, or exciting a mutiny, before the 19th September, 1814, or committing a mutiny, or deserting whilst on post, before the expiration of the 19th of September, 1814, and suffered death in consequence.

By an examination of the trials of these six ringleaders, it will be seen, that they were *prominently* guilty, either of "exciting and causing a mutiny," or of being leaders of a mutiny; the first before, and the last on, the 19th of September, 1814; and that John Harris, to whose name such remarkable notoriety has been attached, was engaged some time prior, "in causing and exciting a mutiny," by carrying even a muster roll of mutiny and desertion throughout the camp, to procure the names of those who were willing, and would pledge themselves to commit these crimes.

To these facts, your Committee will now apply the law. The act of 1795, provides, "that the militia in the service of the United States shall be governed by the Rules and Articles of War." By the 7th article of the Rules and Articles of War, "any officer or soldier, who shall begin, excite, or join in any mutiny or sedition, in any troop or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishments, as, by a Court Martial, shall be inflicted." By the 8th article, a similar penalty is awarded, where any officer or soldier "does not use his utmost endeavors to suppress a mutiny, or, coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer." And, by the 20th article, the crime of desertion, is punishable by death, or such other punishments as, by "sentence of a Court Martial shall be inflicted."

These facts, and these principles, furnish a complete vindication of the Court, whose painful duty it was to condemn six of their fellow-citizens to a severe and ignominious punishment.

But if all the reasoning of your Committee was absurd and valueless, as to the fact, that these men were rightfully in service for six months, and it were even admitted that they were drafted but for three months, the proceedings of the Court would stand without spot, blame, or legal impeachment. As the crimes for which these unfortunate human beings suffered death, were committed before three months of their term of service had expired; and by the 13th section of the act of the 18th April, 1814, which was then in full force, and which provides "that any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the militia of the United States, who shall have committed an offence, while in actual service of the U. States, may be tried and punished for the same, although his term of service may have expired, in like manner as if he had been actually in service of the United States;" it is, therefore, obvious that these men could be legally detained for trial and punishment, even if they could have been considered as in service but for three months.

That they had a fair and impartial trial, your committee see no reason to doubt, and the mere fact of their jurors being their own officers, fellow-citizens, and, probably, neighbors, secured the presence of that sympathy which leads to the most merciful interpretation (where it is just to apply it) of the conduct and motives of others.

That General Jackson, commanding in chief, in the Military Division, in which these events transpired, properly exercised the power and discretion vested in him, by law, by approving the proceedings of this Court, your committee, like wise, perceive no reason to doubt. It is true, that they were approved on the 22d of January, fourteen days after the victory of the 8th, by which the enemy had been repulsed from the Mississippi. But the General was at this time, ignorant of the pacification at Ghent; and, moreover, must have been apprized that a part of the enemy had gone round, and had concentrated his forces in the neighborhood of Mobile, in that very vicinity where these outrageous acts of insubordination, mutiny, and desertion, had taken place. That such a concentration of the enemy's forces was effected, is a fact beyond all dispute, as, on the 11th of February, Fort Boyer was attacked and captured.

The Commanding General must, also, have known that it was on volunteer or militia drafts the defence of the Southern coast would rest; whilst the flagrant mutinies and desertions in the campaign of 1813, of the militia drafts of that year, must have admonished him of the necessity of striking a severe, yet salutary, example in the minds of those who were liable to be misled.

Although the clemency of the General was not invoked by the Court, it is true, he might have pardoned these victims of their own crimes; but there are occasions when mercy is but another name for weakness; when even a severe and unalterable firmness, in the discharge of our duty, is the most perfect justice we can render to our country.

The examples of this stern and enlightened justice, are scattered throughout the pages of History, not for the abhorrence, but the respect of mankind; they are found, not only in the most instructive morals which the lessons of antiquity afford, but they illustrate the incomparable services of him, who was, and ever will be venerated, as "the Father of our Country."

In conclusion, your committee will barely remark, that, as the acts of 1812 and 1814, expired, the one by its own limitation, and the other by the termination of the war, they see nothing in the transaction, which it has been their duty to examine, from its origin to its close, which calls for the legislative interference of this House, in the shape of any amendment to the Rules and Articles of War, or to the existing laws governing the militia, whilst in the service of the United States.

A Phenomenon! There is aspring in Herkimer county, New-York, which always discharges an equal quantity of water, never rising nor falling—and what is more remarkable, always about twenty four hours before a north-east storm, the stream grows muddy, and continues so from 4 to 10 hours according to the power of the storm coming. This spring has been known for many years, and whenever it grows muddy, though the sky may be clear, and the weather perfectly mild, and without any appearance of a storm, the inhabitants predict such an event with the same certainty, as they would the rising of the eap.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT.

WILL stand the present season, now commenced, and to continue until the 1st of August, at my stable in Rowan County, 10 miles from Salisbury, and 7 from Lexington; at the reduced price of eight dollars the season, payable by six dollars within the season; four dollars, prompt payment, the single lead; and twelve dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal, due as soon as the mare proves evidently with foal, or the property is transferred. Aeronaut will stand in Salisbury and Lexington the four first days of each term of the Superior and County courts; when and where he will not shrink from a comparison with any horse in America, as to symmetry and elegance of form, vigour of constitution and force of muscular power, combined with the finest action. He will be very generally found at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places, or to a small distance occasionally to oblige, for a single day or two, a particular neighbourhood.

Description.—Aeronaut is a fine mahogany bay, with black legs, main and tail, a handsome star and small blaze in his face, seven years old this spring, sixteen hands high; uniting, in a high degree, the size, grandeur and elegance of his sire the Imported horse Eagle, with the great substance, power and compactness of the sire of his dam, the Imported horse Dion. His great strength of body and limbs entitle him to stand high as a horse of power, and will enable his stock to carry weight at any requisite age, and render them more suitable for the harness, saddle, or draught, the most useful portion of their labor. Aeronaut has been trained to the turf, in consequence of there being no races near him when he should have been trained; yet his great power, symmetry and blood, and particularly the strength of his limbs, have made it evident to the best of judges who have inspected him, that he must have been a distinguished runner if he had been judiciously trained at the proper time.

Pedigree.—Aeronaut was sired by the Imported horse Eagle, his dam by the Imported horse Dion, grand-dam by Expectation, (one of the best sons of the Imported horse Diomed, out of a shark mare) great grand-dam by Mr. Buchanan's thorough bred running horse Medley, out of a Cleat and Fearnought mare, named Kouli-Kan, a fine chestnut, fifteen hands and a half high. From which it is evident, as far as his ancestry can be traced, he must be very nearly if not entirely thorough bred, and from the most select stock of horses ever known in England and America. ROBERT MOORE. March 26th, 1828. 613

CARD

E. WILLEY & CO.

(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)

HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of Drugs, Medicines, and Paints;

which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable Medicines sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above Medicines, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their interest to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. Orders carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. Salisbury, Nov. 20th, 1827. 89

STAGE LINE

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr. John Moring, Jun. respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendence of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.

There will be no changes in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, via Pittsborough and Ashborough, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock, p. m. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, a. m. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, 7 dollars, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the Stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed, on the responsibility of the subscriber. The subscriber hazards nothing in saying that this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he, therefore, with the greater confidence, solicits public patronage.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr.

January 8, 1828. 3mt14

ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of *Albert Corpening*, deceased, late of the county of Burke, desires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

DAVID CORPENING, Executor.

January 31st, 1828. 3mt14

JOHN YOUNG'S ESTATE.

THE undersigned having qualified, at February sessions of Rowan county court, as administrator on the estate of John Young, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar. W. B. WOOD, Adm'r. Feb. 12th, 1828. 3mt15

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA.

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing. EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827. 82

FACTORY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondson's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for Goods.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the Steam Boat, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all orders entrusted to me by the way of Charley, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required. HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1st, 1827.

Look at this New Establishment! THE subscribers have this day entered into copartnership, in the town of Concord, N. C. north of the court-house, opposite the Post Office, to

Carry on the Tailoring Business, in all its various branches, in the most approved, newest, and fashionable style. They have made arrangements to receive the fashions on from the North regularly as they change. From their long experience in the Tailoring business, they hope to afford general satisfaction to all who may give their New Establishment a trial. They also return their humble thanks for the very liberal patronage received from the public heretofore. G. & J. KLUTTS, in Co. Concord, March 24, 1828. 6113

TAILORING BUSINESS, in Statesville.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Irredell county, and the adjoining country, that they have commenced the

Tailoring Business

in the town of Statesville, in the shop formerly occupied by S. Lowry; where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business, in a fashionable and durable manner. They will receive the fashions regularly from the North, which will enable them to suit their customers with garments made in the newest style. The public are invited to give us a trial, as we hope to be able to please all who may do so, by the prompt, faithful, and fashionable execution of our work. JOHN LOCKE, A. M. POTTS.

Statesville, March 24, 1828. 6113

TEMPLE OF FASHION!

THE subscribers having entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the

Tailoring Business,

in all its various branches, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they occupy the shop formerly used by Revell & Templeton, and more recently by Silas Templeton, on Main street, a few doors south of the court-house, in the town of Salisbury; and are prepared to execute every species of work appertaining to their vocation, either for Ladies or Gentlemen, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this or the adjacent States.

Having made arrangements for receiving the latest Fashions from Philadelphia and New-York, they will be enabled to accommodate gentlemen with fancy coats and other garments, Ladies with Habits, Spencers, &c. made up after the most approved Northern style. All garments made at their shop, will be warranted to fit well. All orders for work from a distance will be promptly and faithfully executed, and returned in the shortest time practicable. The patronage of the public is solicited, with a confidence of being able to merit it.

SILAS TEMPLETON, SQUIRE LOWRY.

Salisbury, March 27th, 1828. 6113

Nota Bene.—All persons indebted to Silas Templeton, are earnestly desired to call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, without delay, as it is indispensably necessary he should settle his business up to the time of his copartnership with Mr. Lowry. A10 S. T.

DANIEL H. CRESS

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment. He has just opened an assortment of GOODS from the North, consisting of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he is selling at a smaller advance on cost, for cash, than has ever been offered to the public before in this place. Salisbury, Feb. 18th, 1828. 98

AGAIN, NOTICE.

MY wife Mary has left me, without any cause; I therefore caution all persons from trading, or letting her have any thing on my account, as I will not pay one cent for any contracts she will make, or any that she has made. BENEDICT LAWSON.

Feb. 12th, 1828. 209

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of General Andrew Jackson, held at the Court House in Waynesville, Haywood county, N. C. Saturday the 2d February, 1828; Maj. William Dever was called to the chair, and Felix Axley, Esq. appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being briefly unfolded by the chairman, on motion of Col. Robert Love, the following persons were appointed a committee to prepare an address and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, to wit: Col. Joseph Cathey, Felix Axley, Esq. Keder Boon, Esq. John M. Henson, Esq. John McDowell, Esq. and Joseph H. Walker, Esq. After having retired a short time, returned and reported the following address and resolutions:

This meeting deem it their duty to make a public declaration of their sentiments on the approaching Presidential election, least the silence of the friends of Gen. Jackson at this time be misconstrued. They would have deferred an expression of their feelings most cheerfully until the period had arrived when it would have been necessary for them to express them in the choice of an elector, had not calls for meetings of the friends of the Administration taken from them all choice on the subject. Without questioning the intelligence, patriotism, or motives of their political opponents, or presuming to arraign them for the support of Mr. Adams, this meeting would frankly, but fearlessly state briefly some of the objections they have to the existing Administration, and some of the reasons for supporting the election of Gen. Jackson. In doing this, they claim to exercise a common right. They are members of a great republic, where the sovereign power resides in the people. An election, in the result of which the dearest rights and interests of the republic are involved, is approaching. Every citizen has a deep stake in it. This meeting feel the high responsibility resting on them as freemen. They will act and speak according to their convictions, and as becomes men proud of their country, jealous of its liberties, and impressed with the great importance of the crisis. This meeting view the course pursued by Mr. Adams as being at variance with the best interest of the country. The opinions and sentiments he has avowed are of the most alarming tendency. He maintains the odious and monarchical doctrine, that the few may govern the many; that the representative is not bound by the will of his constituents; that the President has the right to nominate his successor, by making his Secretary of State heir to the Presidency; that a President elected for four years under the constitution has a claim to a re-election by the force of precedent; that entangling alliances with foreign powers is our wisest policy, notwithstanding that Washington and Jefferson have advised us to avoid them, as leading to war and ruin; that under the comprehensive pretext of the general welfare, the constitution may be construed to sanction all sorts of usurpation.

The candidate, whose election this meeting will support, his claim upon their confidence arises from his sterling integrity, his sound good sense, his republican virtue, his ardent patriotism, his great public services, his fitness for office—Gen. Jackson is one of the people.

General Jackson bring born of poor parentage, was cast at an early period of his life upon the broad theatre of the world, friendless and penniless; he participated in that holy struggle, mingled his blood with the heroes who fought, bled and died to perpetuate to posterity the most inestimable legacy man ever enjoyed; he has filled the most important civil offices in the gift of his countrymen with dignity, integrity and honor to his country. While Mr. Adams was at foreign courts, receiving from his country from \$9,000 to \$25,000 per annum for his services, Gen. Jackson was pushing his fortune in a new and wilderness country, and laying the foundation of that reputation he now enjoys. While Mr. Adams (being at Ghent negotiating a treaty of peace) was writing to Mr. Harris that our government was weak and penurious, the people divided among themselves, with half the nation sold to the enemy, that the colossal power of Great Britain could crush us at a blow, General Jackson was at New Orleans, defending beauty and booty from the same colossal power. His language was, our country must be defended; we will enjoy our liberties or perish in the last ditch. Then did he establish his claim to the highest honors and rewards in the gift of a free, enlightened and independent people: Therefore

Resolved, That we will use every honorable means and efforts to defeat the re-election of John Q. Adams to the Presidency.

Resolved, That, from the confidence we have in the intelligence, integrity and political honesty of General ANDREW JACKSON, we will use every honorable effort to aid and insure his election to the next Presidency.

Resolved, that the following persons be appointed a Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance for promoting the

election of Gen. Jackson, to wit: Maj. Wm. Dever, Col. James McKee, John M. Henson, Esq. Keder Boon, Esq. John McDowell, Esq. Mr. Roland Asborne, Mr. Wm. Welch, Felix Axley, Esq. Nathaniel Blackburn, Esq. Mr. Benjamin Chambers, Joseph H. Walker, Esq. and Mr. Banister Turner.

And be it further resolved by this meeting unanimously, That we nominate and recommend Col. ROBERT LOVE as a candidate for an Elector to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, at the ensuing Presidential Election, for the first Electoral District in this State; and we solicit the friends of Jackson in our sister counties in this district to reciprocate our nomination.

Resolved further, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the public newspapers in this State.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be voted to the Chairman.

On motion of Col. R. Love, the meeting adjourned. WM. DEVER, Chairman. FELIX AXLEY, Secretary.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Saturday, March 15.—The senate did not sit to day. In the house of representatives, after less preliminary business than usual, the bill for the relief of R. W. Meade was taken up, and a long debate arose thereon. Messrs. Sargent, Sutherland and Weems, being the speakers. A message was received from the President of the United States, containing certain information in relation to our territory west of the Rocky Mountains.

Monday, March 17.—In the senate, the bill to prevent desertions in the army, was discussed and ordered to a third reading; the bill to grant certain lands to the state of Alabama, for purposes of Internal Improvement, was also discussed and ordered to be read a third time. Mr. Smith presented a memorial from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, praying that they may be permitted to import the iron necessary in the construction of their work, free of duty—alleging that the supply which the U. S. could afford, would be insufficient. In the house of representatives, the bills making appropriations for the navy, and for fortifications, were taken up, and several amendments made by the senate, were disagreed to, and one concurred in. The tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. Barnard, of New York, spoke on it for about an hour and a half, when the house adjourned.

Tuesday, March 18.—In senate, the bill to grant certain lands to Alabama; the bill to authorize the President of the U. S. to lease certain lead mines in Missouri; and the bill to prevent desertions in the army, were severally read the 3d time and passed. Considerable discussion arose on the bill to provide for the final settlement of land claims in the several states and territories. In the house of representatives, Mr. McDuffie proposed that members should take their hats off during the session; but his proposition was not agreed to. The tariff was further discussed, Mr. Ingham speaking at some length on it.

Wednesday, March 19.—In senate, the bill for erecting a Break Water at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, was ordered to a third reading, aves 24, noes 17. The bill providing for the final settlement of land claims in certain states, was further discussed. In the house of representatives, an amendment made to the military appropriation bill by the senate, was concurred in by the house, and the bill passed. The tariff bill was further discussed, and Mr. Johns, of Delaware, made a speech in opposition to the bill as reported.

Thursday, March 20.—In the senate, Mr. Branch, of this state, made a motion for the adjournment of Congress on the 8th of April; but the motion was lost without a division: the bill providing for the adjustment of military land claims in the several states and territories, occupied the senate till its adjournment. In the house of representatives, considerable time was spent in discussing a resolution relative to the conduct of Col. McKenney, in depositing an individual among the Creek Indians; the resolution was adopted: Mr. Hoffman, of New York, spoke four hours on the tariff bill; and the house even then adjourned before he concluded!

Friday, March 21.—In senate, the bill for the organization of the Militia, was discussed and laid on the table; Mr. Noble gave notice that he should offer a substitute for the bill: the bill providing for invalid pensioners, was passed; and the senate adjourned till Monday. In the house of representatives, various resolutions, asking for information relative to the Indians, were offered: the principal part of the day was spent in discussing the claim of R. W. Meade.

Saturday, March 22.—The senate did not sit to day. In the house of representatives, various resolutions proposing inquiries on sundry subjects, were adopted: the house was engaged, till its adjournment, in discussing the claim of R. W. Meade; Messrs. Bunker, Dwight, and Oakley, were the principal speakers.

Monday, March 24.—In senate the joint resolution giving the privilege of franking

letters and packages, during the whole year, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was agreed to: some time was spent in considering the bill for the relief of Wm. M. Sneed, executor of Stephen Sneed; the bill was finally laid on the table. In the house of representatives, considerable discussion arose on a resolution offered by Mr. J. S. Barbour, excluding the agency of the President of the U. S. in appointing the principal disbursing officers of the treasury. A long discussion was then had on the bill for the relief R. W. Meade, Messrs. Polk, Everett, Randolph, Buchanan, and S. Wood, speaking on it; the bill was finally rejected, by a vote of 103 to 60.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PALLADIUM. GREAT CHANGES.

The Adams men continue to keep up this cry; but whether for the amusement or edification of their readers, we are not fully informed. In the mean time we have taken pains to ascertain what changes have recently occurred, and this is the result:

Betty Myers' son Sam, come from Yellow Breeches creek, last week, and told his mother, in the presence of Miss Lettie Bodkin and her aunt Grizzel, that old Mr. Philp Coombs was reported to have said at a meeting house, on the previous Sabbath, 'between the hours of meeting, that if Gen. Jackson did make the six Coffins in the Democratic Press he was a miserable carpendier. Mrs. Myers repeated this sign to Binns, and he dressed it up,' and printed it in the Press of Feb. 23.

Another sign equally worthy of notice has reached us, and compels us to give it a place. Four boys digging a ditch in Moyamensing, on the 30th ult. were asked what they were doing! One of the noble supports of the endangered rights of our country, (vide Binns) fearlessly, and with the dignity of a Cato, replied, 'we's digging a grave for Jackson.' From this it is inferred by the Adams men, that Philadelphia county will go for their candidate.

We have no other sign to mention. It is whispered that Tim Quindunc sent this letter to M. Webster, who showed the same to Chapman Johnson.—[See the National Journal.

At a meeting of the Jackson Club in the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of adopting some measure to testify their regret at the death of De Witt Clinton, late governor of the State of New York, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore, in the demise of this illustrious statesman, a firm, enlightened, and powerful friend of the candidate of the people, Andrew Jackson, whose wrongs he so fervently redressed, and whose detractors he so emphatically rebuked, whose character he so highly estimated, and to whose glory he paid the spontaneous homage of an American patriot, on the 8th of January, "the sublime association of heroic virtue, and national gratitude."

Resolved, That in the demise of the illustrious statesman, De Witt Clinton, we find additional reason to cling to Andrew Jackson, as the friend of the people; and our reverence for the virtues of Clinton, our pride in his talents, and our gratitude for his services, forge new bonds to attach us to the man, who in the words of the sage of Monticello, "has filled the measure of his country's glory."

Sermons by Sir Walter Scott.—'Religious Discourses, by a Layman,' are announced as in the British press; and the London Literary Gazette states that they comprise three Sermons, by Sir Walter Scott. We presume they will be read with not less interest than his lighter productions.

A Bat, crossing the Mississippi, on the 2d ult. with 17 Negroes on board, was upset, and 5 of the number drowned—they belonged to Gen. Hampton.

It was noticed, in the proceedings of Thursday last, that the speech of Mr. Haile, of Mississippi, was cut short by coughing, and other noises, which prevented his going on. It may be proper to state, also, that the precedent thus set, was attempted to be followed, on the day following, in the case of Mr. Weems and Mr. Wright, but was promptly checked by the Speaker.

The marriage of the young Prince of Moskwa, (Marshal Ney's son) and Mademoiselle Lafitte, daughter of the celebrated banker, took place at Paris on Sunday week with great pomp. M. Lafitte signalled the marriage by great charitable donations and splendid presents. He sent 100,000 francs (4,0000) to the bureaux of the different charities of the capital, and ordered his clerks to receive a gratification of 3,000 francs (1500). The Prince, who is by no means in affluent circumstances, refused a present of 2,000,000 francs (80,0000) which his father in law offered on the marriage: It has given rise to the following impromptu.

Lafitte asked his girl if she'd marry a Prince, Expecting, of course, she'd say yea! But judge his surprise, in return for his hints, When she blushingly whispered out 'Nay!'

Salisbury:

APRIL 8, 1828.

Important Suggestion.—We would call the attention of the public to the following proposition, which we believe is original with our correspondent: the plan he proposes, we look upon as entirely feasible.

Mr. White: While a number of counties, and some of the states, have been taking measures to ascertain the extent to which the BIBLE is wanted within their bounds, I do not recollect to have seen any reference to the taking of the census in 1830, as presenting a suitable opportunity for obtaining the desired information. The question has just occurred to me, 'Could not the necessary discoveries be then made, in each county in the United States?' It may require some time to mature a plan for that purpose; and I therefore suggest it now, hoping that it may be made the subject of reflection and of discussion, until some effectual plan shall be made out.

Let as much as possible be done in this cause between this and then; but if it be practicable, then to ascertain, and afterwards to supply, the wants of the nation. I hope the object will not be lost sight of.

Another Jackson Meeting in Burke county.

Agreeably to the resolutions of a former meeting of the citizens of Burke county, favorable to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President, held on the 29th of January last, at Morganton, delegates from the different Captain's companies in this county attended at Morganton, on Tuesday evening, the 26th of March, to wit: Col. Benjamin Newland, Col. Peter Ballew, Lewis Paine, Esq. John White, Esq. Allen Connelly, Esq. Charles Duncan, Esq. Charles Carson, John Burgin, Jun. Benjamin Harris, Capt. Thomas Morris, Thomas Green, Rev. Richard Bird, Col. Alvey Burgin, Col. David Newland, Col. David Baker, Col. Samuel C. Tate, Mark Brittain, Esq. John Roane, Esq. William Wilson, Col. Hezekiah Birchfield, (James McDowell, absent;) together with numerous other respectable persons, as spectators.

On motion of Mark Brittain, Esq. the Rev. Richard Bird, was unanimously called to the chair; and Col. David Newland, appointed secretary. The meeting being organized, Hugh M. Stokes, Esq. agreeably to the request of the former meeting, delivered an eloquent and patriotic address—[which we regret our inability to publish this week, it having come to hand after our paper was mostly filled up.] After which, the following resolutions were adopted:

1st. Resolved, That we view Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, as a firm, enlightened, patriotic citizen, and better qualified for the Presidency than John Quincy Adams; and recommend him as a suitable person for chief Magistrate of the country, to the citizens of the United States, and pledge ourselves to support his election by all honorable means.

2d. Resolved, That we have great confidence in the ability and integrity of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and recommend him as a suitable person to fill the office of Vice President of the United States.

3d. Resolved, That Col. Wm. Dickson, Col. Benjamin Newland, Rev. Richard Bird, Col. Peter Ballew, Col. David Baker, Col. Alvey Burgin, Col. Samuel C. Tate, James McDowell, Esq. William Roane, Esq. Col. Hezekiah Birchfield, and Charles Carson, Esq. be appointed delegates from Burke county, to meet the delegates from the other counties of this district, at John Burgin's, on the first Tuesday in May next, to select a suitable person as elector of President and Vice President, and that Col. Robert Love, of Haywood county, be recommended to them for that purpose.

4th. Resolved, That the delegates now present be added to the Central Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence for this county, with power to add others at any time.

5th. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. Richard Bird, for the able manner in which he has presided, as chairman, and to Hugh M. Stokes, Esq. for the very appropriate address he prepared on this occasion.

6th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, and be signed by the chairman, and countersigned by the secretary. A true copy from the minutes. RICHARD BIRD, Chair'n.

D. NEWLAND, Secretary.

March 27th, 1828.

A new Post-Office has been established at the house of Spencer Clark, Esq. in Davidson county, by the name of Spencer: it is on the main road leading from Salisbury to Raleigh, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. the office is about 15 miles from Salisbury, and 12 from Lexington; and will afford facilities of receiving papers, &c. through the mail, to a populous settlement, which has hitherto been deprived, in a good degree, of the benefits of the mail establishment.

Walter F. Leake, Esq. of Richmond county, has been nominated as the Jackson and Calhoun Electoral candidate for the district composed of the counties of Richmond, Anson, Moore, Robeson and Cumberland, by a convention of delegates which assembled at Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 18th ultimo, of which Maj. John A. Cameron was chairman, and Clement Marshall secretary.

Ten electoral candidates have now been nominated by the people, to be placed on the Jackson and Calhoun ticket; only five more remain to be nominated, to complete the list.

Guilford.—It having been lately stated in the Greensboro' Patriot, that two thirds of the voters of Guilford county were in favor of the administration, a citizen of that county writes to the Raleigh Star, and contradicts the statement: he says, "if we are a minority in this county, it is a fact yet to be learned."

Whiskey from Cotton Seed.—A Mr. John Gray, of Georgia, has discovered that whiskey can be made from cotton seed. For some time, he mixed half cotton seed with his corn, in distilling whiskey; and those who drank of this liquor, detected no difference between it and that made entirely from grain.

New-Hampshire.—The late election in this state, has resulted in the choice of the Administration candidate, John Bell, for Governor; and about two-thirds of the members of the legislature are friends of the administration. About 36,000 votes were given; four or five thousand majority for the administration. The friends of Mr. Adams rejoice over this election as a triumph! We think they ought rather to mourn, that so alarming a disaffection has shown itself in the midst of their own camp.

Judge Nicholson, of Mississippi, being lately sorely puzzled how satisfactorily to fill the vacant clerkship of Madison county, in that state, from the number and respectability of the applicants, and the weight of their recommendations, hit upon the plan of referring the choice to the people, who were to elect a sheriff on the first day of the court—promising to appoint the person who should be their choice. A convenient way of avoiding the responsibility of making an unpopular appointment.

A Jackson meeting was held in Currituck county on the 26th Feb. Spirited resolutions were passed, committees of vigilance appointed, &c.

Intolerance.—At the late celebration of the 8th of January, in Troy, New-York, some of the partisans of the administration were guilty of acts of intolerance and proscription, that find a parallel at no time in the history of our government, except during the dark period of the reign of terror in '93. The several volunteer companies of the city were invited by the committee of arrangement to perform escort duty, and join in the festivities of the day; all those journeymen mechanics, however, whose employers were administration men, were forbidden to turn out, under penalty of losing their situations: numbers of apprentices were also prevented from mustering with their companies; and in one instance, where an apprentice had joined his company, and marched with the procession into the church, to witness the ceremonies, a constable was sent by the master of the apprentice into the church, and actually arrested the poor young man, and carried him off, during the service! The heart of that man who could be guilty of so ignoble a deed as this, must indeed be as black as EBONY!

Great Hog.—There was lately exhibited in Albany, New-York, a Hog which measured 8 feet in length, 6½ in girth, and weighed upwards of 1300 pounds!

Surry County.—We learn that a numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson in Surry county, was held at Rockford, during the week of the Superior Court; at which William Dehon, Esq. presided, and Gen. Solomon Graves acted as Secretary. Resolutions in favor of the election of Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President, were passed. Great unanimity prevailed at the meeting; and a common feeling seemed to pervade the people, auspicious of the success of that cause which aims at the elevation of him to the chief magistracy of this Republic, who has deserved well of the whole nation, and "filled the measure of his country's glory."

Every art that partizan leaders could devise, had been made use of to create an impression abroad, that Surry was an administration county; and the result of the last summer's congressional election, was rung through the state, and even the great and venerable "Intelligencer" at headquarters, took especial care to disseminate this intelligence over the whole Union, as "a sign" that North-Carolina was fast turning over to the Administration! But now that the period is approaching when the real question at issue is to be decided, we find that public sentiment is developing itself in opposition not only to the Administration, but to those busy partisans who would fain drill the people into an acquiescence in its measures. We are advised that, from present indications, it may safely be calculated upon that Surry county will give a large majority for the Jackson ticket—say two thirds, or three-fourths, of the whole number of votes.

As one among the many evidences on which we found this opinion, we will state, that at a muster of Capt. Phenix's company of militia, at Hamptonville, on the 29th ult. a vote among those under arms, was taken, when

Jackson received	53
Adams,	23
On the fence,	1

Of the by-standers, a large majority were for Jackson. Hamptonville is the strong hold of a certain very popular great man, whose efforts have been unremitting to drum up recruits for the ranks of the Administration; from which we had expected a greater show of Adams strength than the above exhibits.

Potatoes.—Immense quantities of potatoes, (of the kind called, in the Southern States, Irish potatoes) are raised in the township of Hinsdale, Massachusetts; which are sold at from 12½ to 14 cents per bushel. Even at this price, the planting of potatoes is made a profitable business: An acre is made to produce from 200 to 300 bushels; which at the above prices, are worth from 25 to 50 dollars. This result, however, is not attained by the loose, ruinous system of husbandry practised upon in this part of the country. The fields instead of being carefully chopped over, are as carefully attended to and nursed, as a garden. Therein lies the secret of making large crops.

In March past, a gentleman of Salisbury dug from his last year's potato-patch, three or four bushels of as good Irish potatoes for culinary uses, as he ever raised. In the fall, they were not deemed worth digging up; but at the time they were taken up this spring, they had grown to the ordinary size.

New Potatoes were sold in the Philadelphia market the second week in March: they were raised in Jersey, three miles from the city, in open ground, and in the ordinary way, without artificial heat or forcing: they were about the size of a walnut.

A free boy of color, named Ned Cartoll, was convicted at the superior court for Johnson county, in this state, two weeks since, of an attempt to commit a rape on a white girl; and sentenced to be hung on the 25th instant. A severe punishment, but a just one.

Jerman Baker, Esq. Public Treasurer of the state of Virginia, committed suicide by hanging himself about a week since. Pecuniary embarrassment is said to be the cause of his committing this unnatural deed.

Six or seven cases of that kind of the Small Pox, called Varioloid, had been reported by the board of health of Washington city, on the 26th ult.; and had caused considerable alarm among the citizens. In Congress, a resolution was passed for the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of adopting some legislative measures on the subject.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Blitchford, of Lansingburg, New-York, one of the ablest divines and most learned men of our country, died on the 19th ultimo. We do not know his age; but think he was about 60.

The Prices at Jackson, Tennessee, on the 8th ult. were, for Cotton, 6 dollars per hundred; Flour, 7 dols. per barrel; Whiskey, 45 cents per gallon. At Memphis, 1st ult. flour 5; bacon 7; whiskey 3.

Caswell.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Star writes from Caswell, that, out of 1200 votes in that county, Gen. Jackson will get 1000, certain.

The stage fare between Philadelphia and New-York, a distance of 100 miles, is reduced to two dollars.

A man by the name of Brannan, has been tried in Gallows county, Kentucky, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary four years, for counterfeiting money.

"Better late than never."—A bill has passed both branches of the New-York legislature, appropriating \$10,000 for the relief of the late Gov. Clinton's minor children, who are left in poverty, after their illustrious parent had left the state rich. The revenue from the canal, which, through Clinton's genius, enterprise and patriotism, is enriching the state, daily amounts to more than this niggardly pittance, which will be the only resource for the maintenance and education of a large family of children. Erasmus Root, who had been for a number of days confined by the gout, or some such complaint, crawled up to the Capitol, stuck his crimson'd nose into the house when the vote was taken on this bill, and said No to it: the vote stood, 88 for, 25 against it.

We have already advised our readers of the failure of a resolution offered by Mr. McDuffie, requiring the members of the House of Representatives to take their hats off during the sessions of the house. It seems that, a short time previous Mr. Speaker Stevenson issued an order requiring the spectators in the gallery to take off their hats. But so obnoxious was this order, and so loud and general the complaints against it, that the Speaker revoked it in a few days after. The sovereign people, the masters, had no notion of carrying their hats under their arms, while the representatives, the servants, wore theirs on their heads.

GEN. JACKSON'S LITERATURE.

The following delectable paragraph is going the rounds of the administration presses, and is hailed by them as a most precious discovery. It originally appeared in the National Journal, the editor of which paper states, that he received it from Nashville, and that it is in the hand writing of Gen. Jackson:

"To the editors of the Washington Journal."

"When the midnight assassins plunge his dagger in the heart and rattle your goods, the terribleness of this scene loses all its horrors, when compared with the secret assassins pointed levelled against female character by the hired minions of power."

Is there a man in the United States, in the whole world, who would lay his hand upon his heart, and say that he conscientiously believed Gen. Jackson wrote the foregoing miserable caricature of the English language? It is a vile and infamous forgery. Men who could forge and circulate the letter which John Binns published, as coming from the wretched Harris, are fit instruments for any dirty work of this kind. The hand-writing is said to resemble that of Gen. Jackson. Granted. How many men are there, who can imitate any hand writing? And are there not hundreds of letters which could be easily obtained for the purpose of imitation? For what purpose could Gen. Jackson have written this note?

But why multiply words on this subject? The man whom Washington countenanced,—whom Jefferson extolled, and who possessed the confidence and esteem of Madison and Monroe, never wrote such a note to such a man as the editor of the National Journal. To believe it would be a satire on the sagacity of Washington, the discernment of Jefferson, the knowledge of Madison, the understanding of Monroe, and the common sense of all mankind.

Old Dominion.

[The above lines, attributed to Gen. Jackson, were not contained in a note received by the editors of the Washington Journal from Gen. Jackson, as asserted by that paper, but were written on a blank inside page of a pamphlet received by the Journal from Nashville, without date or signature, directed on the outside of the pamphlet 'to the editors of the Washington Journal.' The paper being coarse and spongy, the ink had spread so as to render it difficult to judge of the hand-writing. There can be no doubt however, but that some wag, or mischievous Adamsite, wrote the lines in imitation of Gen. Jackson's hand.]

Foreign News.—We have nothing later from Europe than we gave in our last. We add a few more items, by the arrivals we then announced.

In the house of Lords, after reading of the King's speech, the duke of Wellington took occasion to disclaim all intention of censuring Admiral Codrington, but lamented that the battle at Navarin had been fought. Earl Grey considered the affair 'an untoward circumstance, nay, more—a most unfortunate calamity.' The Marquis of Lansdowne declared that there was no act of Admiral Codrington he felt more strongly called on to defend than his conduct at Navarin: he was satisfied that the Admiral was not only above censure, but entitled to the approbation of his country. Lord Goderich expressed the same opinion.

In the Commons, Mr. Brougham spoke strongly against the manner in which the King spoke of the affair at Navarin, and objected to the appointment of the Duke of Wellington as Premier.

The Duke of Wellington stated in the House of Lords that it was the intention of the government to introduce a corn bill, founded upon that which was rejected last year.

In the House of Lords, Jan. 31, the Duke of Wellington said that the ministry had no intention to introduce into Parliament any measure respecting the Roman Catholics.

Peerage.—George IV. has bestowed the title of Viscountess Canning of Kilbrahan, on the wife of the late Mr. Canning, and at her decease the title of Viscount Canning of Kilbrahan, on her male heirs.

A letter from the Mediterranean, dated Nov. 27th, says—"The Pachá, (Tahin Bey,) who commanded the Turkish fleet at Navarin, arrived at Constantinople on the 20th inst. and in full Divan, gave an account of the battle. The Sultan was furious, and as we are informed, issued orders to exterminate all the Franks in that capital; but fortunately recalled them."

The debate on the Tariff bill is said to have already scattered the House of Representatives. So many long dissertations were expected, that ennui has come on by anticipation. We have heard that an estimable judge, wishing not long since to sentence some culprits to hard labor, bethought him of condemning them to read the Congressional speeches, but upon reflection, he recollected that the Constitution of the United States forbids all cruel and unusual punishments.

Nat. Gazette.

Webster's Dictionary.—A gentleman of New York, writes to his friend in Alexandria, that the first volume of Noah Webster's Dictionary is now nearly through the press, and that the second will be completed in November next: the whole work will therefore be ready for delivery during the present year. He adds that the production will fully equal the expectation of its patrons in all respects, and, in some, go far beyond. The number of subscribers exceeds two thousand, and is rapidly increasing.

Extra session of the New-York Legislature.

The legislature of New-York has determined to hold an extra session, to commence the 10th November; which will terminate of course on the 1st Tuesday of January, when the political life of the members will expire. The ordinary sessions of that legislature are about four months long; which, with the two months the extra ones consume, make one-half the year that is wasted in making laws for the people—one-third of which are a perfect nullity, and the other two-thirds of doubtful expediency. Too much legislation, is the growing sin of our Republic.

New Paper.—Joseph B. Hinton proposes to publish a weekly Newspaper in the town of Washington, in this State, to be entitled the Freeman's Echo: the paper is to be printed on a royal sheet, will support the administration moderately, and contain other matters and things usually found in a Newspaper. Price, \$3 a year, one half in advance; or \$4, if not paid till the end of the year.

Beaten, by their own figuring.—Major Noah says it is seldom that you can meet an intelligent Adams man to hold a colloquy on politics. They all belong to what they call "good society," they are of the aristocracy, and not of the people. You seldom meet them in any public place to talk over the affairs of the day. I met an intelligent Adams man at the table, who talked frankly on the subject. "We are looking up," said he. What makes you think so? Why Clinton is dead—Pitcher is sick—Root is sick—Talcott is sick—your side is cold—the masonic question is agitating the west. Well, under these circumstances, how many votes will you give Jackson? I will give him 17 (in New-York.) What, not divide the state between him and Adams? Well, take your pencil, and let's to figures. I will take your 17 from New-York. Will you give us N. Jersey 17, Pennsylvania 7. The union of Dutch and Irish in that state is too strong for us. Delaware? Why yes—we are losing a little in Delaware; take it. Maryland? You cannot get more than six votes for Jackson in Maryland. I take them. Virginia? Yes. North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee? Granted. Louisiana? No. Indiana? No? Ohio? No. Kentucky? No. Missouri? Yes. Mississippi? Yes. Illinois? Yes. So then you cut Jackson down to 17 in New-York. You take New-Jersey from him, and also Louisiana, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri? I do positively. Well, then, after all your cutting and carving, Jackson is elected by your own figures. New-York 17, Pennsylvania 28, Delaware 3, Maryland 6, Virginia 24, North-Carolina 15, South-Carolina 11, Georgia 9, Alabama 5, Tennessee 11, Mississippi 3, Illinois 3—138 votes, 7 more than is necessary to elect.

From this it will be seen, that granting every thing claimed by the administration, they must fail. New-York, instead of 17 will give 25;

New-Jersey, by a close and well contested fight, will vote for Jackson; Maryland will give 7 votes; the whole of the West probably, with the exception of Ohio, will go for him. The electoral vote for Gen. Jackson will be near 160. "Looking up," forsooth.

Two papers in Vermont, the Middlebury Standard and the Bennington Gazette, old republicans, have lately hoisted the Jackson flag.

The Rev. A. G. Frazee, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Westfield, New Jersey, is about to succeed to the title of Lord Lovatt, in Scotland, with an annuity of twenty thousand pounds sterling.

Mr. Cooper the Tragedian has returned to America. He arrived at Boston in the London Packet, on the 14th ult. From the land of his nativity, which has spurned him with insult and contumely, he has come back to the land of his adoption, where his fame was earned, and where his transcendent talents will still be appreciated with justice and honored with a liberal and approving spirit.

Florida.—The Pendleton Messenger, of the 12th ult. says: "We have seen a letter from a gentleman in Tallahassee to another in this place, which gives a flattering account of that section of country, but at the same time mentions the occurrence of some half a dozen duels, and street fights with pistols, dirks, &c. The country may be very fine and its productions such as to offer considerable inducements to emigrants, but the above account does not say much in favour of the refinement of those who are already there, or of the vigilance of police, so essential to the peace and good order of a city. These hot blooded fellows, perhaps, will kill each other off after a while, and make room for a more peaceable population."

The Rogue's Paradise.—Florida must be a paradise for rogues. On the 16th ult. a man named James Moore, was apprehended for making and passing counterfeit dollars, and after examination was ordered to be committed to prison, and a mittimus for this purpose made out by the magistrate; but as there was neither jail nor jailor in the county, this document was ultimately thrown away by the sheriff, and the coiner discharged. Commercial.

The Boston Masonic Mirror is suspended for want of support, although it has more than two thousand subscribers. The editor says—"Deduct half the number, and let the residue pay punctually, and it would then be a profitable paper—double the whole number, and let them pay as we have been paid, and a mint of our own would be requisite for its support." Such are some of the miseries to which newspaper printers are subjected.

The London Literary Gazette of the 15th ult. notices the death of Henry Neale, the poet. This singular being, ended a misanthropic existence by self-violence. He was an author of fine talents, but of considerable asperity, and particularly against his own country.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, March 27.—Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy, 40 to 45; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 to 4 25; whiskey, 25 to 30.

Charleston, March 26.—Upland cotton 8 1/2 a 11; whiskey, 25 to 27; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 23; sugar, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; molasses, 27 to 28 cents; bacon, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; apple brandy, 26 to 27; beeswax, 25; coffee, 13 to 18; hyson tea, 100 to 110; Jamaica rum, 115 to 120—West India do. 75 to 80. North Carolina bills, 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1 to 1 1/2.

Cheraw, March 28.—Cotton, 8 1/2 a 10; bacon 9 a 10; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 33 to 40; whiskey 40; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

Petersburg, March 26.—Cotton, 8 to 9 1/2; tobacco, \$2 50 a 5—refused, 1 1/2 a 3; corn, 1 1/2 a 2; bacon, 6 1/2 a 7; lard, 7 a 8; apple brandy, 26 a 31; peach 65 a 75 cents.

North Carolina bank bills, 7 to 8 per cent. discount; Georgia, 2 1/2 to 3; South Carolina, 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount.

Cumbe, March 22.—Cotton, ordinary to middling, 8 1/2 a 8 3/4; middling to fair, 8 3/4 to 9 1/4; fair to good, 9 to 9 1/4; prime, 10 cents.

New-York, March 26.—Cotton: The sales, from the 22d to 25th inclusive, amount to upwards of 1000 bales—comprising about 500 Uplands at 9 to 10 cts.; 200 Alabamas at 9 1/2 to 10, and 350 N. Orleans at 10 to 12, principally at 1 1/2 a 1 1/4 cts.

Married.

In this county, on Tuesday, the 1st inst. by the Rev. William A. Hall, Mr. Kinchen Elliott to Miss Eleanor Williamson, daughter of Mr. Thomas Williamson.

DIED.

In this place, on Thursday, the 3d inst. after a short illness, Mr. John Schools, aged about 55 years. The deceased was an Irishman by birth, but for a number of years has been living in this country. He followed the breeding business for a time in Burlington, N. Jersey, and afterwards in Philadelphia. About 12 months ago, he came to this place; and, by the assistance of a gentleman of this town, set up a small brewing establishment; and was pursuing it with success and profit, when he was suddenly taken away. The deceased has left several children in Philadelphia, by a former wife.

A PAIR OF GILT EPAULETS

FOR sale, very low: they have been used, but are not much soiled. Applied at James B. Hampton's watch-maker's shop. Feb. 28th, 1828.

WAGONERS, DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE. WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON FARM, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828.

SPRING FASHIONS.

JUST received from Philadelphia, the Spring Fashions, accompanied by the various colors and forms now in vogue at the North: which will enable the subscriber to suit all, both grave and gay, who may favor him with work: His work shall be better made than any in town, and warranted to fit well.

The subscriber having been appointed by A. Ward, of Philadelphia, as a teacher of his Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, will instruct those who may desire to learn this superior mode of cutting out garments.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1828.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, North-Carolina, on the 1st of April, 1828.

Dan'l. Arey	Mathew Locke
James Alexander	Rev. A. W. Lyon
Michael Anderson	Elizabeth C. Locke
William Burd, 2	Francis Locke
William Buford	William Link
Jacob Blum & Co.	Dan'l. Lively
J. C. Hallow	Chas. Lippard
Isaac Barrett	Rev. L. E. Lathrop
Abraham Buford	Peter Lewis
Edw'd. Burroughs	John Lindway
James Bryant	Freeland Lodge, 3
Michael Brown	Seth Morris
Jesse B. Badget	Zach McAttee
Jacob Brown	James McCulloch
John Bass	Job McLancon
John Caloway, 3	Mary Miller
John Campbell	Peter Moury
Mary Cooper	Hu. McCrele
Jacob Coughanour	Joshua Morrison
Lydvia Cozart	John W. Moyer
Diana Caulte	Wm. R. Oaks, 3
David Cooper	James Owens
James Cunningham	Alexander Pinkston
Joseph Cowan	James H. Pickens
John Crozer	Rich'd. C. Puryor
Robert Chunn	John Rich
Thomas Coles	Wm. Roark
Robt. H. Chapman	George Ruffy
James Cook	Marcus Rose
Hiram Cook	James Ross
David Cruise	John Renshaw
John R. Dunn	Mary Renshaw
Thomas Dickson	Jesse R. dwine
Hy. S. Dawson	Lewis Robling
Asa Delozier	Isaac N. Rich
Thos. Dickens	Thomas Reed
James Daniels	Archibald Stokes
Jos. E. Dobbins	Sarah Shaver
Joshiah Daniel	Thomas Smoot
Mary Dent	John Shive
Willie Ellis	Henry Sechlar
John Elliott	Jonah Smith
Jermiah Former	Ex'r. of T. Todd
Peter Feasour	John Trexler
Charles Griffith	Edw'd. Taylor
John G. Gamble, 2	Lyne Talferre
Richard Given	John N. Truket
Abraham Hill	Adam Trexler
John Hall, 2	John Taylor, sen.
Isaac Haywood	John Williams
Jesse Holge	Thos. Webster, 2
William Haden	Nathan Wade, 2
William Harris	Abraham Wright
Barbra Highick	Henry Weaver
Michael Hileigh	Freeman Walker
William Jones	A. B. Waugh
Sam'l. B. Josey	Anderson Willis
Elizabeth Johnson	Sarah Womac, 2
William Josey	Thomas Williams
Elizabeth Krider	Richard Walton
John Kesler	Catharine Young
Allison Kingsbury	311

SAM'L. REEVES, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Mockville, North-Carolina, on the 1st of April, 1828.

Nathan Aldridge	Martha Murray
Ann Balance	James F. Martin 2
Elisha Butler	Jacob March
William Butler	Thomas Neal
John Banks	Grief Neal, 2
Jacob Baker	Richmond Pearson,
Warner Brown	John Pain
John Blackwood	John Rich,
Aquila Cheshire	John Sainer,
John P. Carter 2	Isaac Tension
John Call	Oliver Smith
Michael Click	Henry Verble
John Ellis	James C. Weddington
Anderson Foster	John Cook
Thomas Hendicks	Thomas D. Gibbs
William Hendicks	P. S. Parker
John Hinkle	Charles Anderson
Alexander Houser	Lamb Taylor
William Howard	L. R. Rose
Francis Keller	Thomas Ferrebee
To Freezing's Lodge	Samuel Van Eaton
311	A. G. CARTER, P. M.

Without CASH, Trade must die!

THE subscriber's limit of indulgence having expired the first day of March, once more, in friendship, solicits his debtors to come forward and liquidate their several debts due him, at or during the May Court next. Those who fail in fulfilling this notice, may rest assured that they will be dealt with as the law directs.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 27th, 1828.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is just receiving from Charleston, a choice and general assortment of Seasonable Goods,

which he will sell at unusually low prices—such, he believes, as will make it the interest of purchasers generally to call on him; he hopes, however, that the public will not take his word, but favor him so far as to call and examine the goods and prices, and form their opinion accordingly.

J. W. HAMILTON.

Concord, March 14th, 1828.

SEIDLITZ and SODAIC POWDERS.

F. WILLEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep, a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.

Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1828.

N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacopoeia.

The high-blooded and Celebrated Horse NORTH CAROLINIAN,

WILL stand the present season, (which commenced the 16th day of March, and will terminate the 1st of July) at Mr. Slaughter's Stable in the town of Salisbury; and will be let to mares at 15 dollars the single leap, the money to be paid as soon as the mare is covered—30 dollars the season, payable on the 25th of December next, which may be discharged by a payment of 25 dollars during the season—and 50 dollars for insurance, payable when the mare is discovered to be with foal or when she is transferred by the owner. One dollar to the groom in every instance, to be paid when the mare is covered. No responsibility for accidents or escapes, though all possible care is taken to prevent them. North-Carolinian will be constantly at his stand in Salisbury with the exception of a few public days, during which he will be exhibited at Davidson and Cabarrus courts, and some of the public gatherings in Rowan county.

JOSIAH TURNER.

March 25, 1828. 6413
For North-Carolinian's pedigree, and other particulars, the public are referred to the hand-bills. The celebrated and unrivalled Horse Virginian, the sire of North-Carolinian, is now no more. He was the most noble, rare horse of his time; his owner, J. J. Harrison, Esq. styles him "the noted horse of horses!"—the masterpiece of nature herself! And gives the following as his pedigree:

"Virginian was foaled in the spring of 1815, was a beautiful bay, and when full grown was upwards of 5 feet 4 inches high. He was got by the celebrated horse Sir Archey, his dam Meretrix by Magog, grandam Narcessa by the imported horse Shark, great grandam Rosetta by the imported horse Centinel, great great grandam Diana by Claudius; great, great, great grandam Sally Painter by Sterling, great, great, great grandam the imported mare called Silver, imported by William Evans, of Surry county, Va. and got by the B-H-size Arabian. Magog was got by Chamfleur, (the best son of Wildaire,) his dam Camilla by Wildaire, (the best son of Fearnaught,) his grandam Minerva, by the imported horse Obscurity, his great grandam Diana, by Claudius as above.

Claudius was got by old Janus, his dam Mr. Meade's famous mare by the imported horse Aristotle out of an imported mare. Claudius was full brother to old Celer.

Sterling, a beautiful dapple grey, was foaled in 1762, was got by the Bell-size Arabian, (which Mr. J. Simpson offered 1500 guineas for) out of Mr. Simpson's Snake mare: She was got by Bow's Snake, and he by the Lister Turk.

Extract of a letter from Wm. E. Brodnaxe, of Va. "Virginian is a fine bred horse; most of his crosses were of my old stock. Sally Painter, a remote cross in his pedigree, was a grey, 4 1/2 feet high, sired by Sterling; she was a great and delicate, owing to her bad raising. She had several foals before I got her; she brought me four or five foals, all valuable; after which I sold her, and she was carried to the north.

"The only one of her produce which I retained, was Diana by Claudius; she was a black, 4 feet 10 inches high, and remarkably stout made, and a very fine mare. She died at 22 years old, having produced me a dozen foals or more. She had a neck like a stallion, and all her produce were fine. The only one I retained of them was her first, viz: Minerva by Obscurity, 5 feet 2 inches high, a dark bay, stout made and a fine mare. She brought me only four or five foals, died young with the sleepy staggers. I only retained from her Camilla by Wildair, a blood bay, 5 feet 2 inches high; she died at 14 years old. She was one of the finest mares I ever saw, and all her produce fine; she was the dam of Magog, Citizen, Sir William, and several others. In those days but few horses were trained or run. I raised only for size and beauty. But all that were trained of the above stock run well; the fact is, they turned out more racers than any other stock of my knowledge in Virginia. Madison and Monroe, raised and run by Burwell Wilkes, were from said stock; and every good racer raised by James J. Harrison were also from said stock. I might particularly name Virginian, who either directly or collaterally partook in his pedigree on the dam's side, of every cross of the above stock.

M. E. BRODNAXE."

A CONTRACTOR WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers, at Rockford, at our County Court, on the second Monday of May next, for building a COURT HOUSE for Surry County; the building to be constructed of Brick, its dimensions fifty feet by forty, its plan to be in the most approved style for a Court-House.

G. D. HOLCOMB, JAMES MCCRAW, LITTLE HICKSON, JONATHAN WHITAKER, Commissioners.

March 5th, 1828.

REMOVAL

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has removed his shop from the house he lately occupied, opposite the Bank, to the house of Thomas Allison, on south side of Main street, third house from the Court-House; where he hopes his former customers, and others who want

Boots and Shoes

made and repaired, will favor him with a call. Those who pay cash down for work, and don't have to be dunned and warranted before they pay, shall have a deduction made from the usual prices; and those who have been punctual in paying me heretofore, may expect a reasonable indulgence hereafter. All who owe the subscriber, are again asked to pay.

EKEN. DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 7th, 1828.

STORE HOUSE in LEXINGTON.

THE subscriber's Brick Store House in Lexington, is for Rent. It is situated immediately on the north corner of the Public Square, and is one of the most eligible stands for a Store in the place. For terms, &c. apply to B. D. Housaville, Esq. in Lexington, or to the subscriber in Salisbury. SAMUEL LEMLY.

Feb. 23d, 1828.

ESTATE OF HALEY DAVIS.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Haley Davis, dec'd, late of Stokes county, N. C. desires all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. BOUDENHAMER, Adm'r.

March 10th 1828.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on Friday evening, the 14th inst. some where on the great road leading from Statesville to Concord by Shepherds' Cross Roads, between Hugh Jones and my plantation, a calf-skin Pocket Book, containing between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty dollars in South Carolina money, in 5 and 2 dollar bills, except five one dollar bills, and one five dollar bill on the bank of Cape Fear, pronounced to be counterfeit. Also, one 40. two 25, and two 20 cent bills. About one thousand or twelve hundred dollars in judgments and executions. Also, notes on various persons, dates not recollected. Four or five hundred dollars of receipts for the payment of money to various persons, dates not recollected. Any person finding and delivering, or securing, the same, so that I may get it, shall receive the above reward of twenty five dollars.

4110 JAMES SLOAN.
Iredell county, N. C. March 17th, 1828.

SALES FOR TOWN TAXES.

WILL be sold at the court-house, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April next, the following lots and houses in the town of Salisbury, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Commissioners' Taxes due thereon, from the year 1820, to the year 1828; to wit:

The house and lot formerly owned by Sally Abbot, deceased, now by Abraham Jacobs.
Lots formerly owned by B. P. Pearson, now by John McClelland.

Houses and lots belonging to Barnabas Krieger's estate.

House & lot belonging to Fr. Conpee's estate.

House and lot now owned and occupied by Sarah Yarbrough.

Houses and lots occupied by John Trexler.

House and lot formerly owned by Thomas Holmes, now by Samuel Jones.

House and lot owned by Ralph Kestler.

House and lot formerly owned by Martha Watson, now by Mr. West.

House and lot belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Smethers.

House and lot belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Todd.

Also, lots numbers 23, 24, 31, 32, 35, and 57, in the West Square; lots numbers 38, 39, 46, and 47, in the East Square of said town.

All of which will be actually struck off to the highest bidder on that day, if the taxes due thereon are not previously paid.

WILLIAM HOWARD, C. T. T.
March 4th, 1828.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Bindery in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business.

From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt. servt. JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 24th, 1827.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of pleas and quarter session, January sessions, 1828. Charles Allen, Mary Hicks, Sarah Rooker, and William M. Rooker, vs. Solomon and Elizabeth Taber, Thomas and Susanna Walls: petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendants, Solomon and Elizabeth Taber, Thomas and Susanna Walls, do appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

6111 Attest: ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of pleas and quarter session, January term, A. D. 1828: Barzillia Ledbetter, John Seavey in right of his wife Sarah, and Norman Williams in right of his wife Nancy, vs. Gabriel Wilmoth, and Wm. Whitesides, and Moses Whitesides, adm'rs. of John Ledbetter, dec'd. and others: Petition for distributive share. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Gabriel Wilmoth, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian for the defendant to appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against him agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

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State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January sessions, 1828: Moses Simmons, vs. Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, heirs of Edward Ivy, deceased: petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendants Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioner.

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6111 Attest: ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

LAMP OIL.

FIRST quality of Winter Strained Lamp Oil; also, Glass Lamps, for sale, by

Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. E. WILLEY & Co.

LANDS for TAXES, in IREDELL.

WILL sell at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in April, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes for the years 1825 and 1826, viz:

Acres. By whom given in. Valuation.

400 Charles Moore 8800

250 James Swann 660

250 William Waugh 530

172 John Waugh 220

172 John Wingfield 525

172 Samuel Waugh 336

411 David Beard 1333

172 Joseph Brinn 276

—8 Aaron Dewese 169

85 Thomas Hair 221

203 James Hair 360

368 Samuel Mordoch 600

108 James G. Mayse 232

108 Jeremiah Potts 376

500 Thomas Porter's heirs 650

82 James Porter 586

280 Erasmus Lovelace 540

160 John Reid 60

251 George Reil 376

45 William Cash 254

76 Eliza Cash 282

228 Jonathan Mason 350

115 Goodridge Moore 123

100 Adam Campbell 160

173 Hugh Curran 173

100 Stanly Davis 193

188 A. S. Duvall 398

420 John Fair 25

350 Basil Jefferson 82

150 Allen Luncford 43

30 Brent Swainey 70

120 Elisha Solomon 25

120 John Wooton 120

60 Edwin Culver 60

250 Shepperd Daniels 250

300 John Moore 300

486 John Welch 486

300 David White 300

30 Willis Bagwels 30

170 Levi Bagwels 170

213 Richard Chambly 213

100 Thomas Crabbs 100

441 John Dowels, sen. 441

125 Wiley Garrii 125

409 Charles Hooper 409

253 Julius Keeton 253

273 Merrack Clark 273

158 John Macflaffy 158

62 Jordan Myers 62

80 Matthew Roberts, jr. 80

140 Lucetta Speaks 140

100 Levinia Shoemaker 100

115 Robert Tillman 115

200 John Griffith 200

260 Silas Hartness 260

400 Alexander Hartness 400

250 William Hartness 250

100 Archibald Hogston 100

1314 James Hartness 1314

75 William Lackey, Tho's son 75

100 Highly Looper 100

79 George Marshall 79

300 John Mitchell 300

1000 David Queen 1000

100 Samuel Roberts 100

1200 William Steuart 1200

170 Silas Steuart 170

300 Samuel Smith 300

408 Lewis Wilds 408

50 John P. Baker 50

150 Drinsley Barnes 150

150 Benjamin Bowles 150

246 John Correll 246

464 Benjamin Farmer 464

240 Alexander Griffin 240

190 William Jolly 190

707 Solomon Smith 707

456 Abel Sherriff 456

160 John Teague 160

280 John Woodring 280

99 William Combs 99

200 Robert Elliott 200

193 John Elliott 193

193 George Elliott 193

112 Alexander Gunn 112

112 William Houston 112

444 Purgus Milligan 444

173 Joseph Moore 173

45 Ezekiel Snipes 45

116 Joseph Stephenson 116

340 Edward Teague 340

570 John Templeton 570

100 Noah Watson 100

338 William Warren 338

73 James Brotherton 73

660 William Fortune 660

400 William Gray 400

100 Mathew Goodwin 100

123 John Goodwin 123

50 Solomon Hood 50

150 John Hooper 150

400 Jas Hooper 400

94 Willis H. Privit 94

400 Robert Potts 400

650 William Potts 650

500 James Reynolds 500

400 Thomas Reynolds 400

400 Samuel Sumpter 400

78 Adlai Watts 78

720 Elisha K. Johnson 720

400 Thomas Jefferson 400

200 William McLeod, jr. 200

150 William McLeod, sen. 150

150 Campbell McKay 150

1200 Joseph McKay, for his Father's heirs 1200

150 Ralph Steuart 150

650 Howell Alley 650

450 Berry Hobbs 450

120 Robert McKay 120

144 John Norwood 144

300 Robert Beaty 300

200 Aaron Norwood 200

314 James Templeton, farmer 314

150 John P. Cook 150